

U. S. Organizing Huge Spy Corps; AIPs Hush-Hush

By WALTER TROHAN

A cloak and dagger organization, paralleling the wartime office of strategic services, is being secretly assembled by the Truman Administration on the recommendation of the Eastern internationalist bloc.

The new unit is to be larger and more powerful than the New Deal spying and propaganda colossus, whose value and reputation was questioned in Congress and the military establishment.

Gets Grudging Approval

The super-OSS has already won the grudging approval of the military high command and the State department. It is receiving the blessing of the national security council, the new board of strategy created by the recent law which was designed to unify the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The council is headed by Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers, Missouri insurance man, banker, cotton grower and friend of President Truman. Souers was made an admiral although he never went to sea and was named the first head of the central intelligence agency although he had never been an intelligence officer.

Recommendation for the creation of the super-OSS was made by a committee headed by Allen W. Dulles, former head of the OSS in Europe and as such trusted lieutenant of William J. Donovan, head of OSS, who has been seeking to perpetuate his super-spy organization in peacetime.

Dulles is the brother of John Foster Dulles, Republican, New York lawyer and collaborator in the Roosevelt-Truman interventionist foreign policy along with Sen. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, former Gov. Stassen and other internationally minded Republicans.

Dulles Expected Bid

It is reported that Allen Dulles had confidently expected to be invited to head the super-OSS which would place the United States in secret agent operations of a character never engaged in by this country in peacetime.

Assisting Allen Dulles on the committee, which launched revival of the OSS, are Mathias F. Correa, another former OSS official, and William H. Jackson, a known admirer of the British intelligence system.

American experts in hush-hush operations do not believe the collection of intelligence, a most secret undercover operation, and agent activity, the noisiest of operations, can be successfully carried on under one roof.

Many American experts have doubted the wisdom of putting all intelligence eggs in one basket, where they may be more readily available to foreign penetration. These would continue intelligence gathering through distinct Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence systems with an evaluating clearing house which would report not only to the State department and the White House, but back to the military intelligence units which supplied the original information on which the evaluations were based. This would provide a check, it is contended, on the evaluators.

Wartime Duties Outlined

The super-OSS would not only be entrusted with gathering and evaluating intelligence, but would carry on the various OSS activities in war, which included the inciting of rebellions, sabotage, kidnappings, assassinations, and the gamut of spy fiction.

Much of the OSS now lives in the newly created central intelligence agency. Some of the current international troubles of the State department are traced to careerists to the swelling of its ranks by the addition of OSS-trained saboteurs, research men, analysts, social workers, and the rest. Many of these are foreign born. Some of the latter were never cleared for loyalty because OSS was too busy during the war to check such details.

CIA was originally designed to be an intelligence evaluating organization of 66 persons. It has become a sprawling bureaucracy of 3,000 persons, with gather as

well as evaluate intelligence. The addition of the super-OSS would enlarge it still further.

CIA has been the center of controversy since its creation. Most experts hold that it should confine itself to an appraisal of information gathered by intelligence agencies already in existence. Instead, CIA has been duplicating existing facilities throughout the world with largely untrained personnel.

Bogota Case Recalled

The failure of this government to be advised on the impending uprising during the Bogota case is regarded as a case in point. President Truman said that he was as surprised as anyone by the revolt.

A congressional investigation of the intelligence fiasco at Bogota was opened by Rep. Brown of Ohio, chairman of a House expenditures subcommittee. Adlai Stevenson, CIA chief, placed the blame on the American ambassador at Bogota and State department officials, holding they had withheld information supplied CIA.

The investigation was dropped before the State department could answer, although it was widely known that State department officials were prepared to prove that CIA reports gave no hint of the impending revolt.